

# DRESDNER ROBIN

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April 30, 1999

**Certified Mail -  
Return Receipt Requested**

Mr. Paul Harvey  
Case Manager  
Federal Case Management  
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
CN 028  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0028

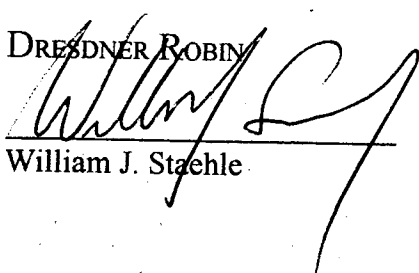
Re: Ironbound Pool Site  
Newark, New Jersey  
Project # B-124-03

Dear Mr. Harvey:

Pursuant to paragraph 36 of the Administrative Consent Order (ACO) for the above-referenced site, and on behalf of the City of Newark and the Hoechst Celanese Corporation (Respondents), this is to timely submit the enclosed **Progress Report 36**. The period covered by **Progress Report 36** is **January 1, 1999 through March 31, 1999**. Items relating to events during the reporting period are printed in **BOLD**.

Sincerely,

DRESDNER ROBIN

  
William J. Staehele

Enclosure(s)

cc: H. Lazarus, P.E., Newark  
G. Rowen, Esq., Hoechst  
E. Radow-Sadat, Esq., Drinker Biddle & Reath

**ACO PROGRESS REPORT 36  
IRONBOUND POOL SITE  
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY**

REPORTING PERIOD:      **January 1, 1999 – March 31, 1999**

PURPOSE:              The purpose of this report is to detail the status of Respondents' (City of Newark and the Hoechst Celanese Corporation) compliance with the provisions of the February 15, 1990 Administrative Consent Order (ACO) for the Ironbound Pool Site in Newark, New Jersey. The Progress Report has been prepared pursuant to Paragraph 36 of the ACO.

ACO Requirements Applicable to Reporting Period

Each ACO requirement applicable to the reporting period and the status of the Respondents' response to each requirement is described below according to ACO paragraph number. For each requirement, a notation is made indicating whether the requirement has been completed or is continuing and whether it is on schedule.

ACO Paragraph

19.              Requirement:

Implement the approved IRM Work Plan.

Summary:

All IRM tasks of the approved IRM Work Plan that are not related to detailed pool design were completed on schedule during previous reporting periods (see ACO Progress Reports 3 and 4). The IRM Report detailing the implementation of the IRM tasks was timely submitted to NJDEP on November 26, 1990. In correspondence dated February 19, 1991, NJDEP provided comments on the IRM Report. The Respondents responded to the NJDEP comments in correspondence dated March 21, 1991. In correspondence dated February 18, 1992, NJDEP indicated the Respondents' response to comments was adequate and that NJDEP would not have further comments.

A condition of NJDEP's approval of the IRM Work Plan was that the Respondents evaluate options for hydraulic control at the down-gradient site boundary and conceptually design an IRM system to accomplish this (see Comment #11 of September 4, 1990 NJDEP comment letter). Based on the findings of the IRM Work Plan Program, the Respondents and NJDEP agreed that the scope of this conceptual design task should

be expanded to also address the DNAPL condition beneath the pool footprint area. The IRM Conceptual Design Evaluation Report, which addresses both hydraulic control at the site boundary and DNAPL recovery from the pool footprint area, was timely submitted to NJDEP on January 28, 1991.

In correspondence dated August 15, 1991, NJDEP requested that the Respondents prepare a Work Plan for Pilot Test Studies of DNAPL Recovery. This Work Plan was timely submitted on October 24, 1991. NJDEP issued comments on the Work Plan in correspondence dated December 26, 1991. The Respondents' timely submitted a response to comments on January 22, 1992. NJDEP approved the Pilot Test Work Plan in correspondence dated February 4, 1992. In correspondence dated March 27, 1992, the Respondents notified NJDEP that the start date for the Pilot Scale DNAPL Recovery Test was being delayed so that the location of the pilot scale DNAPL recovery well could be coordinated with the structural design for the pool building foundation system. Geotechnical borings were conducted by the pool design team April 13-21, 1993 to provide needed additional data for foundation design. The pilot scale DNAPL recovery well was installed on August 21, 1992 and developed on September 4, 1992. A groundwater pumping step test was conducted at the recovery well on November 20, 1992 to determine the sustained yield. Since the yield was less than expected, on December 8, 1992 the recovery well was redeveloped to remove accumulated sediment. Equipment for the pilot test and the treatment system was obtained and installed during the period November 1992 - January 1993 but could not be operated because of an extended delay in the installation of electrical service by PSE&G reportedly from a backlog caused by winter storms.

Phase I of the DNAPL Recovery Pilot Test was initiated on March 1, 1993. Groundwater was pumped for six days (through March 6, 1993) from the DNAPL recovery well through the pilot treatment system. Groundwater levels and DNAPL accumulations were monitored in the recovery well and existing monitoring wells. No separate phase DNAPL was pumped from the recovery well during this phase of the pilot test.

Phase II of the DNAPL recovery pilot test was conducted April 7-23, 1993. This test involved both groundwater extraction and DNAPL recovery. In correspondence dated April 27, 1993, the Respondents documented to NJDEP modifications to the Pilot Test Work Plan that had been agreed upon during the conduct of the pilot test based on observed conditions and preliminary results. One such modification was a water infiltration aquifer recharge test at MW-11. This test was initiated on May 18, 1993 and continued through May 25, 1993. Tap

water was run into monitoring well MW-11 at various flow rates to evaluate the assimilative capacity of the well.

On September 7, 1993 the Respondents timely submitted a Report On Pilot Scale Studies for Evaluating the Feasibility of DNAPL Recovery which provides all data and findings of the DNAPL Recovery Pilot Test. The Pilot Test Report concluded that the pilot scale studies demonstrated the feasibility of mobilizing and recovering DNAPL from the site and provide the necessary basis for design of the DNAPL recovery component of the Site remediation system. NJDEP provided comments on the Pilot Test Report in correspondence dated February 25, 1994. The Respondents responded to the comments in correspondence dated March 30, 1994 and April 13, 1994. NJDEP accepted the response to comments (excepting the infiltration test results) and approved the Pilot Test Report in correspondence dated April 27, 1994. Subsequently, in correspondence dated May 20, 1994, the NJDEP accepted the Respondent's April 13, 1994 Report of Field Injection Test with two contingent items. In a subsequent telephone conversation with Mr. Thomas Quigley, it was agreed that this information and responses to comments 2, 3 and 4 on Page 3 of the February 25, 1994 NJDEP letter need not be included in the Remedial Action Work Plan for the Design and Installation of the Subsurface Remediation System, but could be deferred to the later Remedial Action Work Plan which will address the treatment system.

Approximately 80,000 gallons of groundwater generated during the DNAPL Recovery Pilot Test were treated and stored on-site in large portable tanks.

Samples of the treated water were collected approximately every 15,000 gallons during Phase II and analyzed for Priority Pollutants and 40 unknowns. The analytical results indicate that the treated water is essentially free of all Pool Site contaminants. The analytical results of the treated water were submitted to PVSC on June 21, 1993 with an accompanying request that the water be approved for discharge to the PVSC system. PVSC approved the discharge subject to conditions in correspondence dated July 1, 1993. Discharge of the water to the sanitary sewer was completed August 30, 1993.

All equipment and facilities associated with the pilot test were decommissioned and removed from the site by October 22, 1993.

In correspondence dated February 18, 1992, NJDEP clarified the relationship of the IRM Report, the IRM Conceptual Design Report, the

Remedial Investigation Report, Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report and the Pilot Scale DNAPL Recovery program.

In correspondence dated February 27, 1992, NJDEP issued comments on the Conceptual Design Evaluation Report. The comments stipulated several design considerations to be addressed prior to pool construction and tied several of these requirements to the results of the Pilot Scale DNAPL Recovery Program. The comments did not require a response.

On October 9, 1992 the Respondents collected four samples of DNAPL for analysis of interfacial tension by The Center for Environmental Engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology. The results of the analysis were received on November 20, 1992. The four samples, each of which was collected from a different location on-site, all had similar interfacial tension.

On October 22, 1992 the Respondents' submitted for NJDEP review a summary of their understanding of permitting requirements for the pilot test and the proposed site remediation system. In correspondence dated January 15, 1993 NJDEP responded that the permitting requirements summary was acceptable with a few minor modifications. The NJDEP comments did not require a response.

In correspondence dated May 24, 1993, the Respondents requested confirmation of NJDEP policy regarding the applicability of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to the pilot test being conducted at the Pool Site. NJDEP concurred with the Respondent's conclusions in correspondence dated June 4, 1993.

On October 27, 1992 the Respondents' submitted for NJDEP review a Work Plan for Electric Cone Penetration Test (ECPT). In correspondence dated November 19, 1992 NJDEP approved the ECPT Work Plan. The ECPT field program was conducted from December 10, 1992 through December 30, 1992. After observing the ECPT program in the field, NJDEP approved a modification to the Work Plan in correspondence dated December 23, 1992. A Supplemental Site Geology Report describing the ECPT program and its findings and the findings of the geotechnical boring program (see below) was timely submitted on September 7, 1993.

On October 30, 1992 the Respondents forwarded to NJDEP a geotechnical borings work plan prepared by Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor (PS&S), geotechnical consultants to the City of Newark's pool design team. In correspondence dated December 1, 1992 NJDEP found the work plan unacceptable. On December 16, 1992 the Respondents

forwarded to NJDEP a response from PS&S addressing NJDEP's concerns. In correspondence dated December 23, 1992 NJDEP approved the geotechnical borings work plan. Since the results of the ECPT program could be useful to the geotechnical boring program, the City of Newark rescheduled the geotechnical borings to until after an evaluation of the preliminary ECPT findings could be completed. Based on its evaluation of the ECPT findings, PS&S requested a modification of the approved geotechnical borings work plan in correspondence forwarded to NJDEP by the Respondents on March 18, 1993. NJDEP approved the requested modification in correspondence dated April 5, 1993. The geotechnical borings were conducted April 13-21, 1993. The geotechnical consultants submitted a Geotechnical Engineering report to the pool architect on July 7, 1993. The environmental findings of the geotechnical borings were evaluated in conjunction with the ECPT findings and RI findings and presented in a Supplemental Site Geology Report timely submitted on September 7, 1993. This report concluded that the ECPT and geotechnical programs confirm the findings of the RI program regarding the site geology and occurrence of DNAPL. Of particular significance was the finding of a thick, low permeability, laterally continuous zone of glacial till (Unit 8) which is likely to protect the bedrock aquifer from site contamination. In correspondence dated February 25, 1994, NJDEP approved the Supplemental Site Geology Report.

On August 24, 1993 the Respondents forwarded to NJDEP a letter from the pool foundation engineer describing the proposed piling system and his evaluation of the potential for the proposed piling approach to induce vertical migration of DNAPL. In correspondence dated September 21, 1993, the NJDEP accepted the foundation engineer's analysis and conclusions.

The City of Newark advertised the pool construction bid in March 1996. The bid due date was initially April 25, 1996 but was subsequently extended to July 13, 1996. The City awarded the pool construction contract to Prismatic Development Corp., 60 Route 46, Fairfield, NJ 07006 ("Prismatic"). The NJDEP approved subsurface remediation system will be constructed by Prismatic (see summary discussion for ACO paragraph 34).

Status:

- Pool Planning and Design IRM Tasks -- Completed.

- All other IRM Work Plan Tasks -- Completed On Schedule, Report Submitted, NJDEP Comments Received, Respondents' Response to Comments Submitted, NJDEP Reply Received, No Further Response Required.
- IRM Conceptual Design Evaluation Report -- Submitted On Schedule, NJDEP Comments Received, No Further Response Required.
- DNAPL Recovery Pilot Test Report -- Submitted On Schedule, NJDEP Comments Received, Response to Comments Submitted, NJDEP Approval Received, No Further Response Required.
- Supplemental Site Geology Report -- Submitted On Schedule, NJDEP Approval Received, No Further Response Required.

22 & 23.

Requirement:

Implement the approved RI Work Plan and Submit RI Report.

Summary:

All RI tasks were completed during previous reporting periods. The RI Report was timely submitted to NJDEP on March 18, 1991. The Basement Survey Report, the last component of the RI Report to be completed, was submitted to NJDEP on March 26, 1993 and was approved by NJDEP in correspondence dated April 22, 1993. In this letter, NJDEP advised the Respondents that all activities identified in the March 1991 Remedial Investigation Report have been completed and that all activities initiated subsequent to the March 1991 report will be considered supplemental investigations.

The Basement Survey Report found no receptors of groundwater contamination from the pool site other than the previously identified unoccupied basement of the Cook & Dunn building. In correspondence dated February 5, 1993 NJDEP advised the current owners of the Cook & Dunn building that it did not object to filling and sealing of the basement. The basement was reportedly filled and sealed by the owners during April 1993.

In a letter dated April 12, 1991, the Respondents requested authorization to proceed with certain supplemental field tasks recommended in the RI Report. NJDEP approved the supplemental RI field program with modifications in correspondence dated August 15, 1991. The

Respondents conducted the supplemental field program during September 1991 after timely notice to NJDEP. The Supplemental RI Report was timely submitted to NJDEP on December 18, 1991.

In correspondence dated March 11, 1992, NJDEP issued comments on the RI Report and the Supplemental RI Report. The Respondents submitted a timely response to NJDEP's comments on May 5, 1992. In correspondence dated May 14, 1992, NJDEP notified the Respondents that the response to comments was acceptable.

NJDEP's March 11, 1992 letter also required submission of a Work Plan to address contamination identified in the area of S-13 and MW-14. This Work Plan was timely submitted to NJDEP on April 22, 1992, was approved by NJDEP in correspondence dated June 23, 1992. A Petrix soil vapor survey was completed. On December 16, 1992 a product bail down test was conducted at MW-14.

In correspondence dated June 18, 1992, the Respondents provided a Waste Classification Sampling Plan to NJDEP for drummed drilling spoils. Sampling was conducted on July 9, 1992 and a Waste Classification Request was submitted to NJDEP on October 23, 1992. In correspondence dated January 15, 1993, NJDEP issued a waste classification opinion classifying the soil as ID-27 dry industrial waste. Approximately 150 drums of ID-27 soil were emptied in three lined 20 cubic yard roll-off containers during December 1993. The roll-off containers were transported to the Essex County Solid Waste Transfer and Recycling Facility in Newark consistent with the County waste flow rules. On March 11, 1994 32 drums of liquid waste material were shipped from the site to Chemical Waste Management, Inc.'s facility in West Carrollton, Ohio for final disposal/treatment. In correspondence dated May 24, 1994, the NJDEP issued a request for information regarding this disposal. In correspondence dated June 15, 1994, the Respondents provided a clarification letter which responded to the NJDEP information request.

On December 29, 1992 monitoring well MW-7, which had been covered over by a new concrete sidewalk, was located and repaired with installation of a new flush mount cap.

In correspondence dated April 22, 1994, the Respondents notified NJDEP that the existing groundwater monitoring wells within the pool building footprint would be abandoned in preparation for construction of the pool. The monitoring well abandonment was successfully completed on June 16, 1994.

Status:



RI Report and Supplemental RI Report Approved; MW-14 Work Plan Approved; Basement Survey Approved; Waste Classification Complete, Disposal Complete, Monitoring Well Abandonment Complete.

32.

Requirement:

Prepare Remedial Action Plan.

Summary:

On January 26, 1994 the Respondents submitted a report entitled "Location of Recovery and Injection Wells" which describes the technical rationale for the number and location of wells to be installed as part of the subsurface remediation system. This report was submitted in advance of a Remedial Action Work Plan for the Pool construction because the recovery and injection system is the heart of the proposed subsurface remediation system and the Respondents sought to obtain NJDEP's comments on the system so they could be addressed in the Remedial Action Work Plan. In correspondence dated April 27, 1994, NJDEP "accepted as submitted" the Location of Recovery and Injection Wells report.

On August 31, 1994 the Respondents submitted the "Remedial Action Work Plan for Design and Installation of Subsurface Remediation System" (RAWP).

In correspondence dated November 3, 1994 NJDEP conditionally approved the RAWP pending resolution of several comments included in the letter.

In correspondence dated December 19, 1994, the Respondents provided a written response to NJDEP's comments. On February 15, 1995, NJDEP requested additional technical information via telephone concerning the proposed remedial well design. The requested information was provided to NJDEP during the February 15 telephone conversation and confirmed in correspondence timely submitted by the Respondents on February 27, 1995. In correspondence dated March 24, 1995, the NJDEP issued final approval of the RAWP.

On November 25, 1997, Respondents' consultant met with NJDEP to coordinate the various permits required for treatment system operation. It was agreed that a Discharge to Groundwater Permit is necessary and that, provided all groundwater recharge will be within the capture zone

of the groundwater pumping system, the permit will be written by the NJDEP Case Manager. The Discharge to Groundwater Permit application can be submitted independent of and prior to the submission of the Supplemental Remedial Action Work Plan for Treatment System Design and Operation, provided that the rate of groundwater flow (extraction and recharge) is established. NJDEP stated that a Treatment Works Approval is not necessary and that any discharge to a publicly owned treatment works (in this case, Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners [PVSC]) should be coordinated directly with PVSC and requires no NJDEP involvement.

The Respondents are proceeding with the preparation of a supplemental remedial action work plan for treatment system design and operation and preparation of permitting studies. **A New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Discharge to Ground Water (DGW) Permit application was submitted to NJDEP for review and approval on March 17, 1999. The DGW application included a ground water modeling report that evaluated the effects of various pumping scenarios on the aquifer. The ground water modeling was performed with the Visual Modflow ground water model using data from a February 1998 pump test of site remediation wells.**

Bench scale treatability pilot testing was initiated in June 1998 and continued through September 1998. The purpose of the treatability testing was to evaluate the effectiveness of a pressurized fluidized bed reactor (PFBR) and biofilter in treating site groundwater so that following separation/removal of product (DNAPL) from extracted groundwater, any groundwater not reinjected could be discharged to the PVSC treatment facility. The treatability test results demonstrated effective biological treatment and are being evaluated for implications to the sizing and configuration of the final system design. **Site visits to three possible treatment system vendors are planned.**

On April 5, 1996 the Respondents submitted final drawings RU-1, RU-2, RU-3 and RU-4 which show the subsurface remediation system and the pool basement and foundation. This submittal was for information purposes and NJDEP has indicated that no response or comments will be issued.

Status:

- Remedial Action Work Plan for Design and Installation of Subsurface Remediation System Submitted. NJDEP Conditional Approval and Comments Received. Response to Comments Submitted. Response to follow-up information request submitted. Final Approval Received from NJDEP.
- Discharge to Ground Water Permit application submitted.
- Treatability test and evaluation completed.
- Preparation of Supplemental Remedial Action Work Plan for Treatment System Design and Operation is in progress.

34.

Requirement:

Implement approved Remedial Action Work Plan.

Summary:

The subsurface remediation system prescribed by the approved RAWP is being constructed by Prismatic Development Corp. of Fairfield, NJ as part of the overall pool facility construction.

The construction contract was executed April 6, 1997. Prismatic prepared a Health and Safety Plan, a Control of Stormwater Runoff and Dewatering Effluent Plan and an Environmental Control Plan in May 1997. These Plans were revised in June 1997 to be consistent with the project Specifications and the RAWP.

The primary components of the subsurface remediation system are:

- installation of 18-groundwater extraction/injection/DNAPL recovery wells;
- installation of 23 HDPE gas tight manholes;
- installation of DNAPL-Recovery system utility conduits; and
- installation of a 60-mil HDPE liner beneath the building slab.

Construction activities through July 1997 consisted of site clearing and preparation, mobilization of equipment and on-site facilities, construction of soil stockpile areas, construction of

stormwater/groundwater storage/treatment system and construction of site security and control measures.

The Contractor began a mass cut excavation to lower the grade approximately three to five feet across the site in mid-August 1997. Approximately 3200 cubic yards of soil were excavated and stockpiled at the designated soil stockpile area for reuse as backfill. Approximately 700 cubic yards of debris was segregated from the soil, washed on-site and disposed of off-site.

Real-time air monitoring was performed during soil disturbance activities using a MIE Dataram with an IP-10 adapter and an Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA). In addition, four high volume PM-10 air samplers and four Gillian air sampling pumps were operated at the site perimeter. The PM-10 samplers were operated daily during all soil disturbance activities. The Gillian pumps were operated during soil excavation, backfill and drilling activities. PM-10 samples were submitted to Princeton Analytical Laboratory for gravimetric analysis. Gillian pump air samples were submitted to Princeton Analytical for analysis of benzene and total hydrocarbons and the primary site contaminants of phenol, cresols and 2,4-dimethylphenol.

The results of the air monitoring program indicate that there have been no exceedances of the NAAQS 24-hour standard of  $150 \text{ ug/m}^3$  for PM-10. The Gillian samples have not contained detectable levels of benzene, or the primary site containments of phenol, cresols or dimethylphenol.

Real-time monitoring results using the Dataram indicated instantaneous readings above  $150 \text{ ug/m}^3$  during the mass cut excavation for periods less than five minutes, significantly less in duration than the 24-hour period applicable to the NAAQS standard. The Contractor implemented additional dust control measures based on the Dataram results or when visible dust was observed. OVA monitoring results have not indicated sustained levels of volatile organic compounds above background concentrations at the site perimeter.

The Contractor performed pile driving from September 2 through October 10, 1997. Remediation well construction began October 1, 1997 and was completed November 12, 1997. Construction of remediation manholes began November 18, 1997 and was completed January 16, 1998, **essentially completing the subsurface remediation system.** **354,350** gallons of stormwater pumped from the excavation and groundwater pumped during development of the wells have been treated by the temporary water treatment system and discharged to PVSC.

Construction on the pool facility slowed during winter 1998 due to foundation design issues.

On July 8, 1998 the Contractor stopped active construction of the pool facility pending resolution of contract issues with the City of Newark. **No new construction was performed during the current reporting period.**

35.

Requirement:

Additional Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action.

Summary:

In correspondence dated September 17, 1991, NJDEP requested that the Respondents further investigate the possibility that a production well formerly existed at the Celanese plant.

The Respondents located the former production well at the site and submitted to NJDEP a report titled "Findings of Production Well Investigation and Work Plan for Supplemental Investigation" on November 15, 1991. NJDEP conditionally approved the Work Plan in correspondence dated December 23, 1991. The Respondents determined that the production well was not properly abandoned and that the pump shaft is still in the well. Attempts to remove the pump shaft were unsuccessful. During December 1993, the NJDEP Bureau of Water Allocation advised the Respondents by the telephone that additional attempts to remove the pump shaft must be made using a vibratory hammer prior to sealing the well. In correspondence dated January 11, 1994, the Bureau of Water Allocation notified the City of Newark that the well must be sealed. A report summarizing all findings of the production well investigation with recommendations regarding abandonment was submitted to the NJDEP Bureau of Water Allocation on March 31, 1994. In correspondence dated April 27, 1994 NJDEP required the Respondents to make another attempt at removing the pump shaft. The Respondents performed a supplemental downhole video of the well and arranged with a licensed well driller and certified well sealer to attempt to remove the pump shaft using a vibratory hammer.

On August 3, 1994 an attempt to remove the pump shaft using a vibratory hammer was unsuccessful. On August 8, 1994 another attempt was made and was successful. The well bore was then sealed by a certified well sealer and the required abandonment report was submitted in accordance with NJDEP requirements on September 20, 1994.

Status:

Production Well Work Plan Submitted on Schedule, NJDEP Approval Received, Implementation of Work Plan Completed. Additional Field Work Requested by NJDEP Bureau of Water Allocation. Supplemental Downhole Video Performed. Pump Shaft Successfully Removed, Well Borehole Sealed and Final Report Submitted.

36.

Requirement:

Submission of Quarterly Progress Reports.

Summary:

Quarterly Progress Report 35 was timely submitted to NJDEP on January 28, 1999.

Status:

Completed On Schedule.

44.

Requirement:

Notification of Field Activities.

Summary:

Timely notification to NJDEP was given for scheduled field activities.

Status:

Completed On Schedule.

46, 47 & 49.

Requirement:

Financial Assurance

Summary:

On November 3, 1993 Hoechst Celanese Corporation applied to the NJDEP to self guarantee the remediation funding source for the Ironbound Pool Site. NJDEP approved the self guarantee application on

November 16, 1993. NJDEP also approved a reduction of the remediation funding source from \$4 million to \$1 million.

Status:

Completed; Must Reapply Annually for Self Guarantee.

COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

The Respondents were in compliance with all ACO requirements during the reporting period.  
ACO REQUIREMENTS TO BE INITIATED DURING NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

During the period April 1, 1999 through June 30, 1999, the Respondents anticipate implementation of the following ACO requirements:

ACO Paragraph:

32. Prepare Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) --
- **Receive NJDEP comments on Discharge to Ground Water Permit application, proceed with evaluation/selection of treatment system vendors and proceed with the preparation of a Supplemental Remedial Action Work Plan for Treatment System Design and Operation.**
34. Implement Remedial Action Plan --
- **Complete subsurface remediation system when pool construction activities are resumed. Redevelop remediation system wells to maintain operating condition during pool construction delay.**
36. Submit Quarterly Progress Report --
- **This report satisfies the requirement for submission of a Quarterly Progress Report.**

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